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BROOKHAVEN
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Brookhaven Executive Roundtable June 8, 2005



What does a physicist see as he walks down Amagansett beach?



"States of Matter"

Gas



Liquid
Solid

Underlying Dynamics

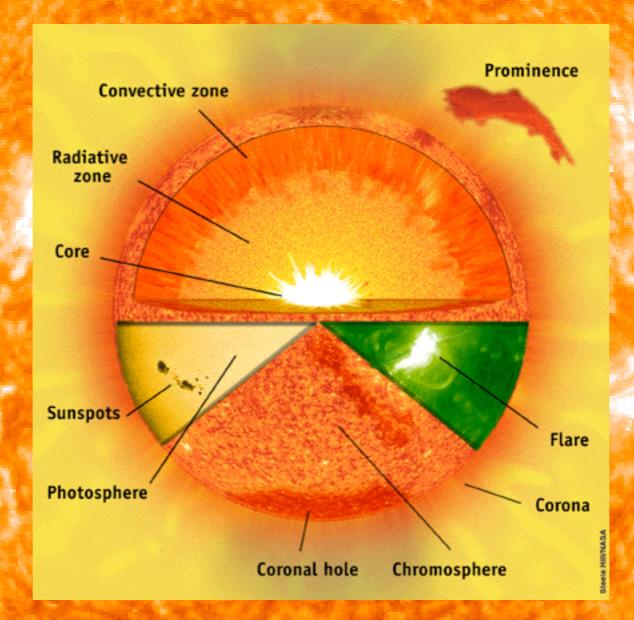
The universe, beyond the visible sky

Light from the sun (scattering off of the atmosphere, making the sky blue!)

Waves in water

Geological dynamics

"Temperature" of the Sun



Core of the sun is 13-25 million °K Surface of the sun is 7000°K

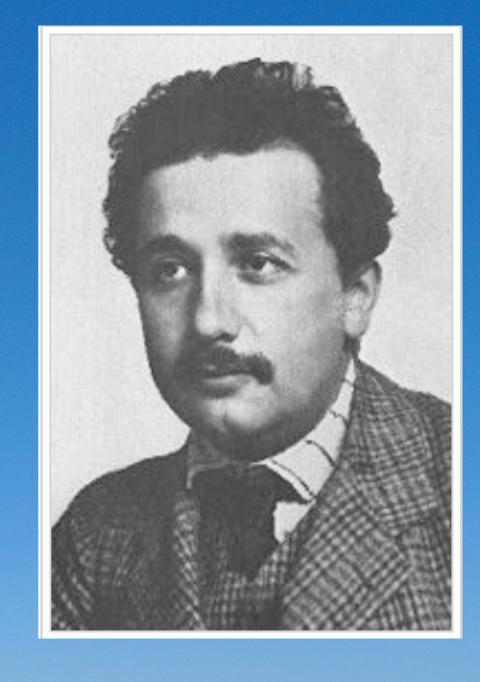
Physics: It's all around you, but is often hidden from view



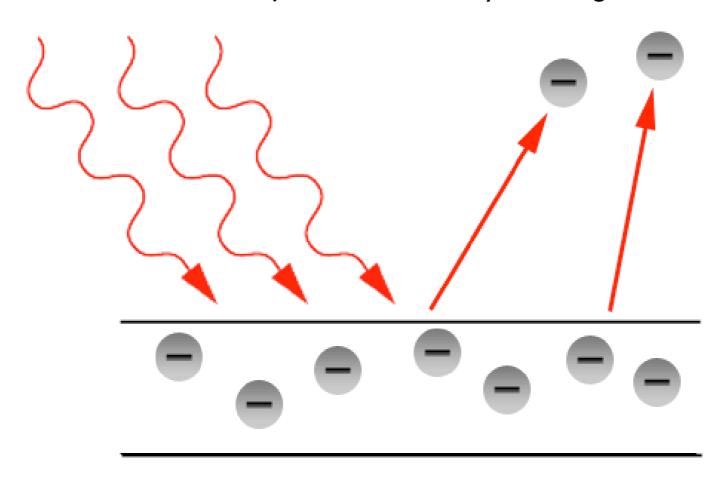
What difference can a year make?



In a single year, 1905, Einstein published four papers, three of which could have won a Nobel Prize (and one did!)



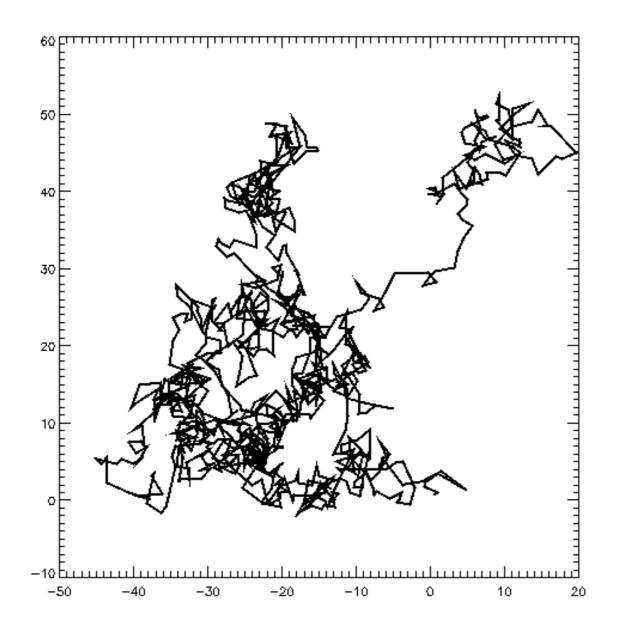
Rate of electron emission from a metal depends on a minimum frequency (energy) and not just on the intensity of the light





March 1905 - Einstein publishes paper on the "photoelectric effect", determining that light has irreducible "particle" aspects.

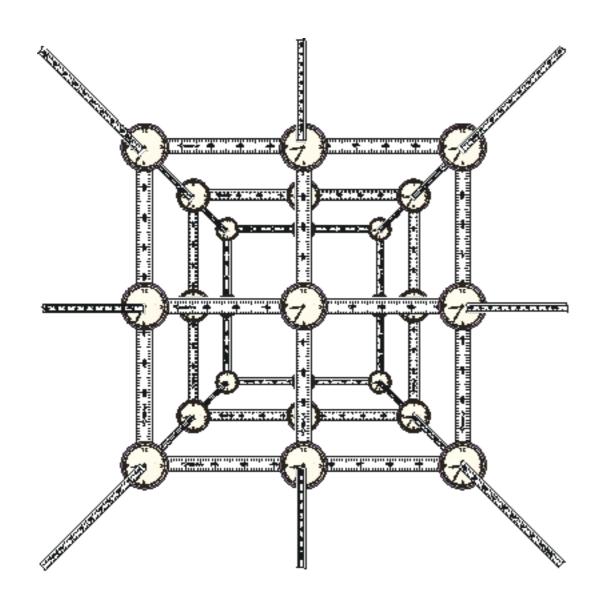
Important precursor to Quantum Theory





May 1905 - Einstein publishes paper on the "Brownian Motion", explaining jagged paths of particles suspended in solution.

Helped us understand atomic nature of matter

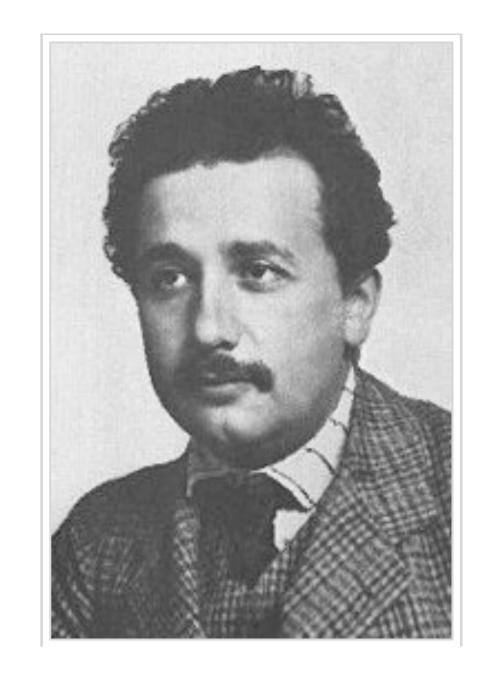




June 1905 - Einstein publishes paper on the "Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies", where he gives the formulae of the Theory of Special Relativity

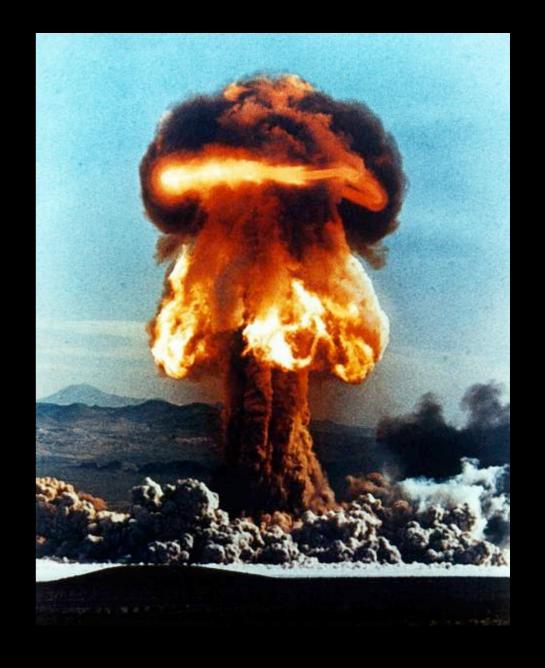
Completely upended classical view of space-time

$E=mc^2$



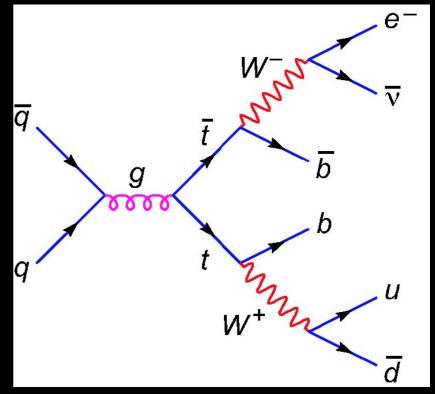
September 1905 - Einstein publishes paper, "Does the Inertia of a Body Depend on Its Energy Content?", where he gives his most famous formula

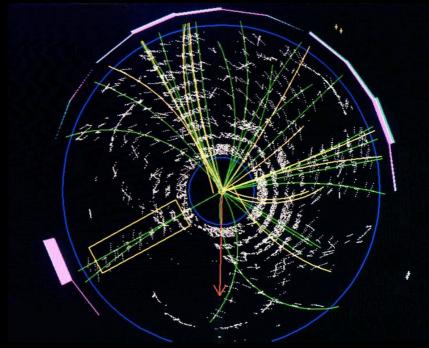
$E = mc^2$



Of course, the conversion of mass to energy is the basis of the physics used to release energy from the nucleus: for benign and malign purposes...

$E = mc^2$

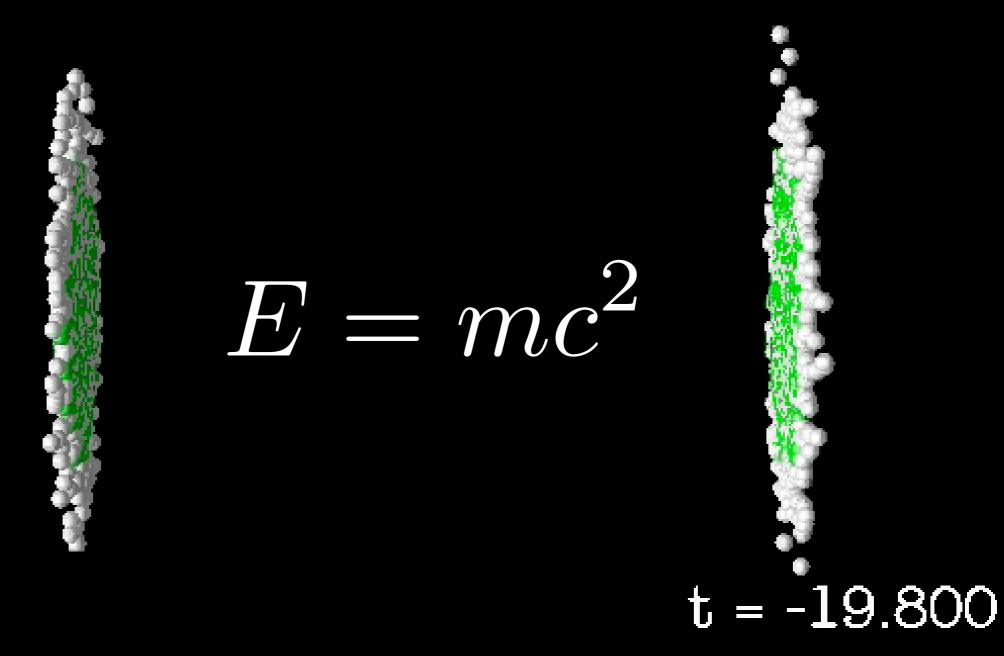




It is also the foundation of modern particle physics, colliding elementary particles at such high energies that new particles are created

Protons & Neutrons

- → Quarks & Gluons
- → 1000's of particles



It is also the foundation of the physics we do at RHIC, colliding ions at such high energies that 400 particles turn into nearly 10,000 of them!

RHIC @ BNL



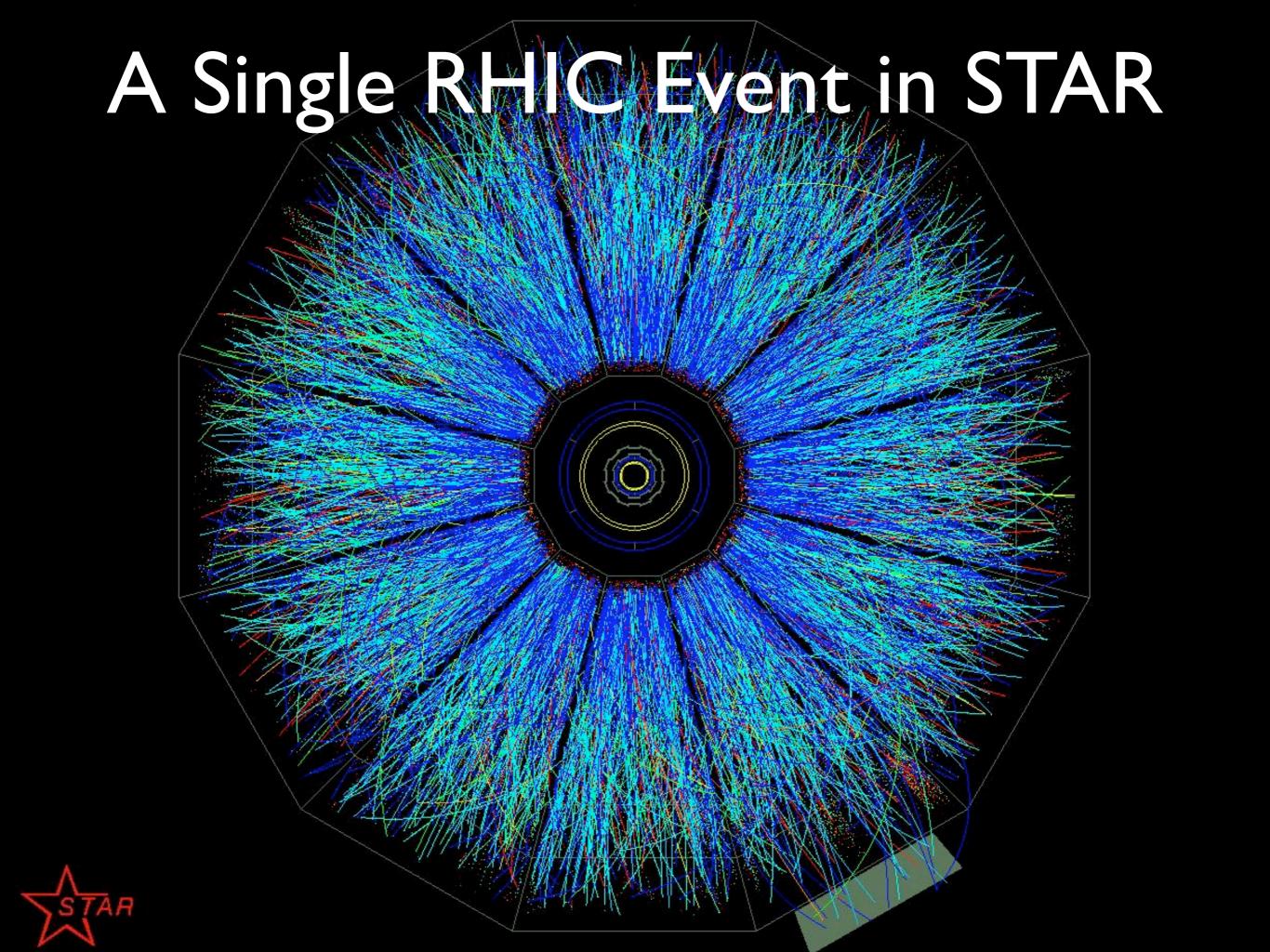
Question: The air is transparent. How do we "see" it? Answer: We can see it push things around, like kites...



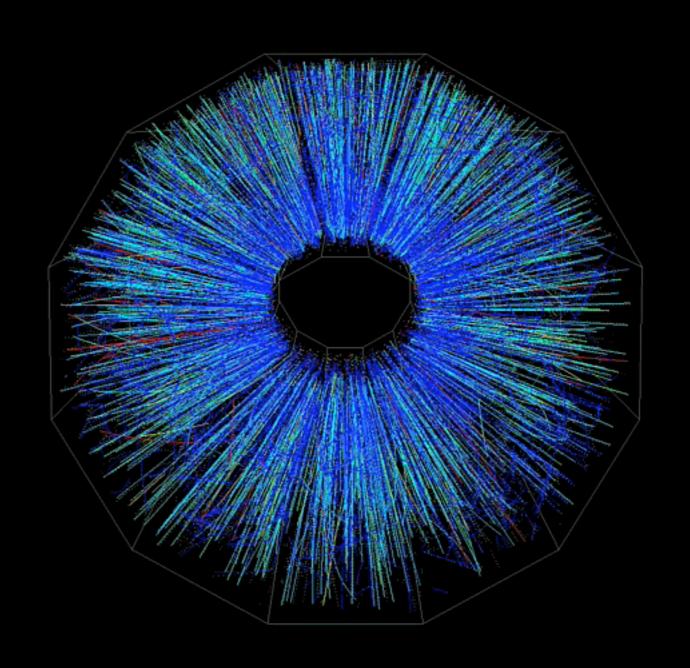
This is the basic principle of "particle detection", use a device to transform an invisible particle into something we can see (& record!)



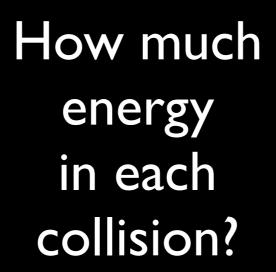




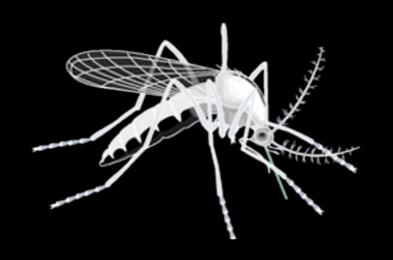
A Single RHIC Event



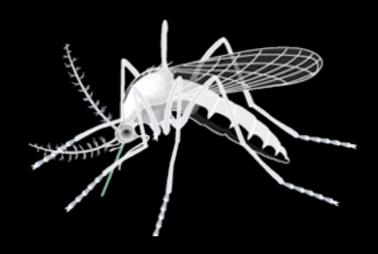
STAR: A giant 3D camera...



$$1.6 \times 10^{-19} \frac{J}{eV} \times 197 \times 200 GeV \sim 6\mu J$$



Consider two mosquitos colliding...



$$2 \times \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = (1g) \times (10cm/s)^2 = 10\mu J$$

"Temperature" of RHIC

$$T_{ch} = 177 MeV$$

$$\mu_B = 29 MeV$$

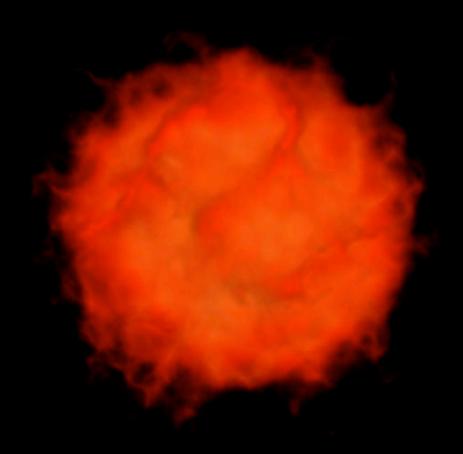
 π

This is ~2x10¹² degrees K

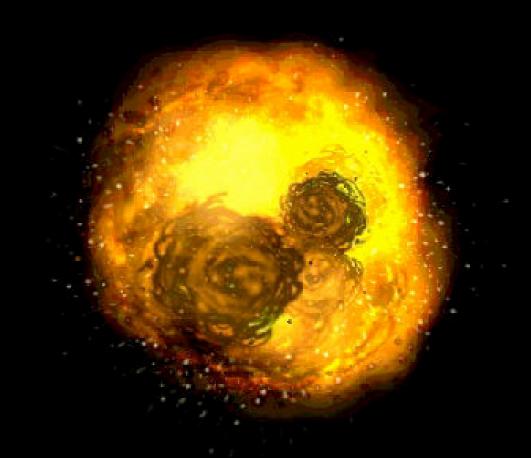
This is, in some sense, the "surface temperature" of a RHIC collision, when it "freezes" into hadrons

The "core" must have been <u>much</u> hotter!

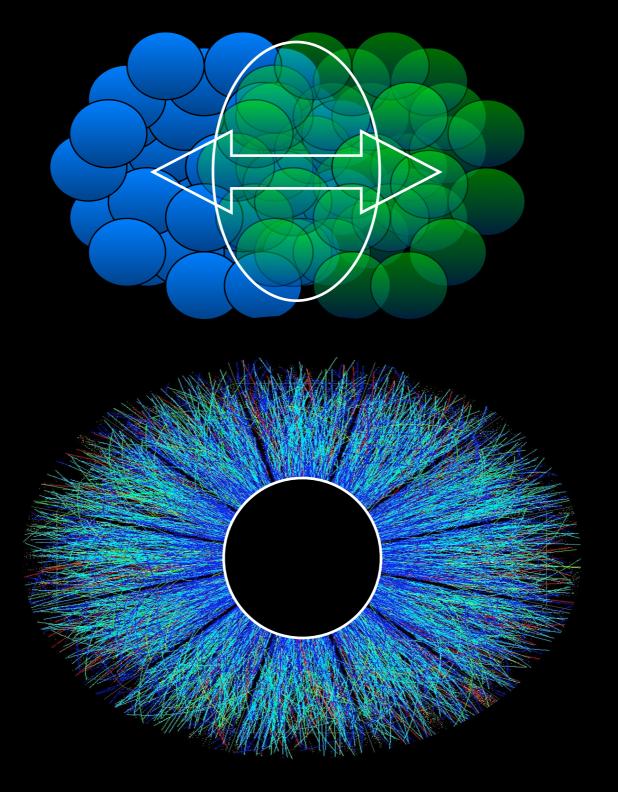
Is RHIC a gas or a liquid?



Is the system just a "fireball", just radiating into free space?



Or is the system more "explosive", with explosive dynamics preceding the freezeout?



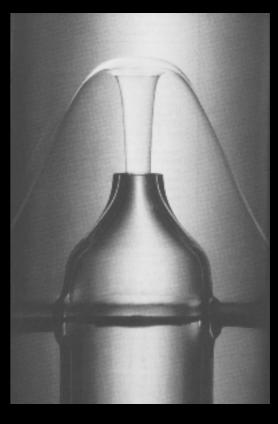
Even at these high energies, RHIC "flows" like a fluid



Honey



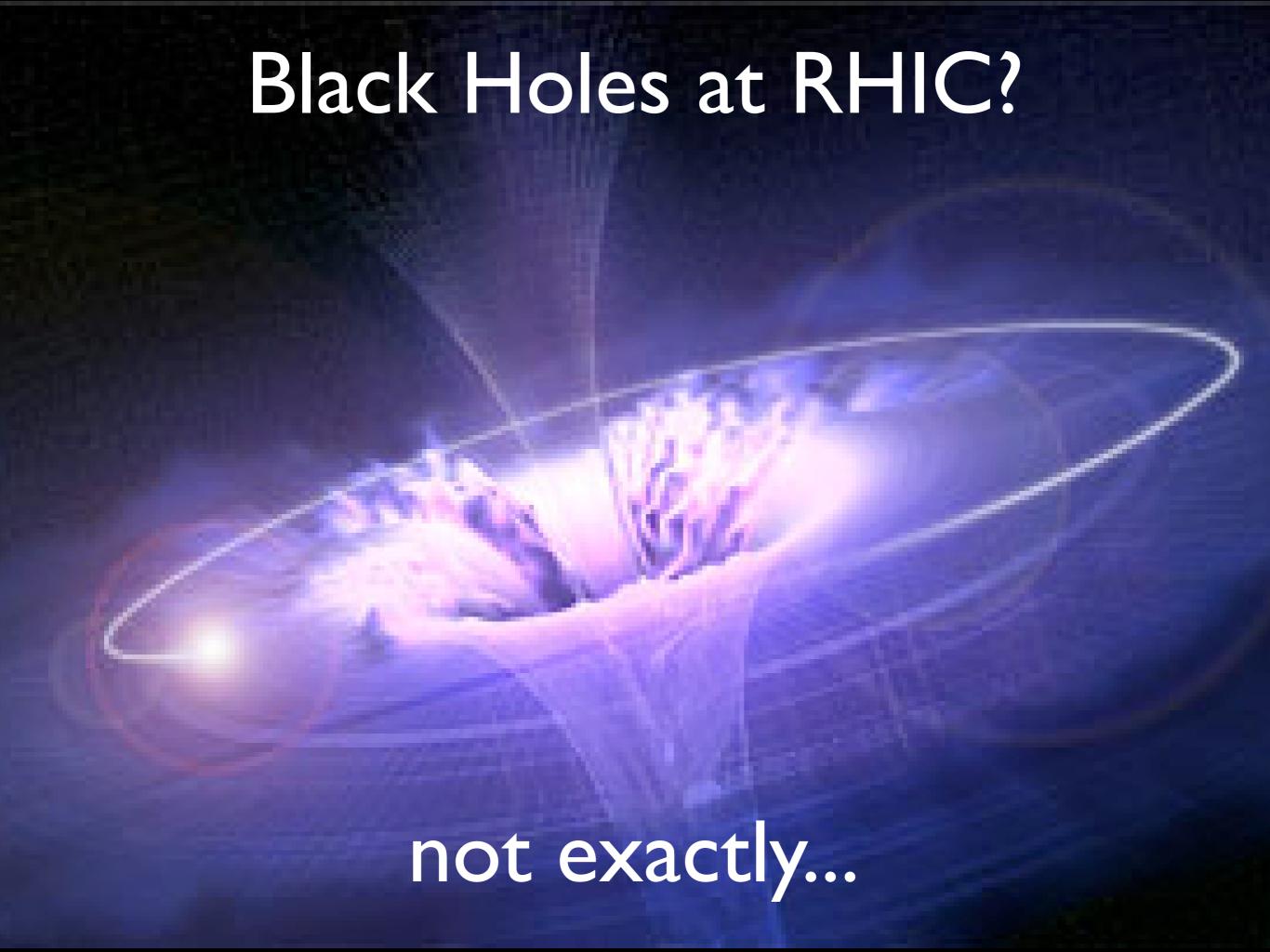
Water



Superfluid He³

A perfect fluid is one where there is no resistance to the liquid flowing

We say that a perfect fluid then has zero "viscosity", the feature of "sticky" liquids like honey



Viscosity in Strongly Interacting Quantum Field Theories from Black Hole Physics

P. K. Kovtun, D. T. Son, and A. O. Starinets

¹Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

²Institute for Nuclear Theory, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195-1550, USA

³Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 2Y5, Canada

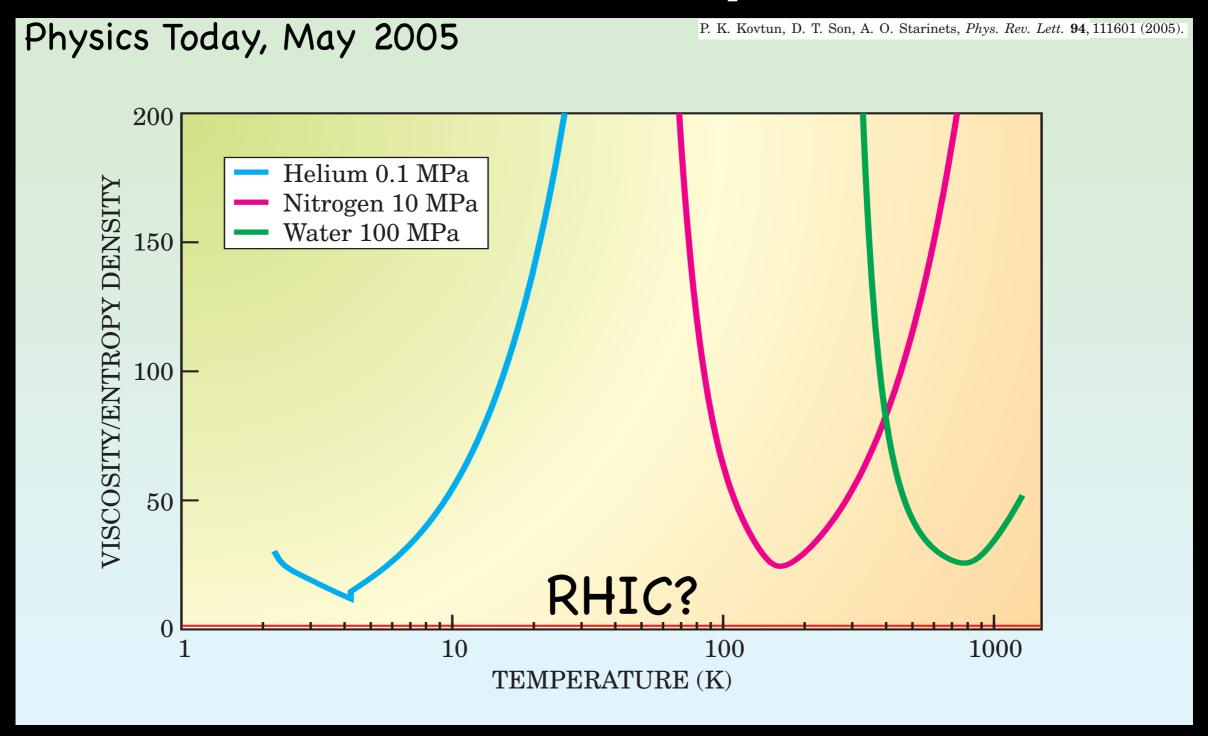
(Received 20 December 2004; published 22 March 2005)

The ratio of shear viscosity to volume density of entropy can be used to characterize how close a given fluid is to being perfect. Using string theory methods, we show that this ratio is equal to a universal value of $\hbar/4\pi k_B$ for a large class of strongly interacting quantum field theories whose dual description involves black holes in anti-de Sitter space. We provide evidence that this value may serve as a lower bound for a wide class of systems, thus suggesting that black hole horizons are dual to the most ideal fluids.

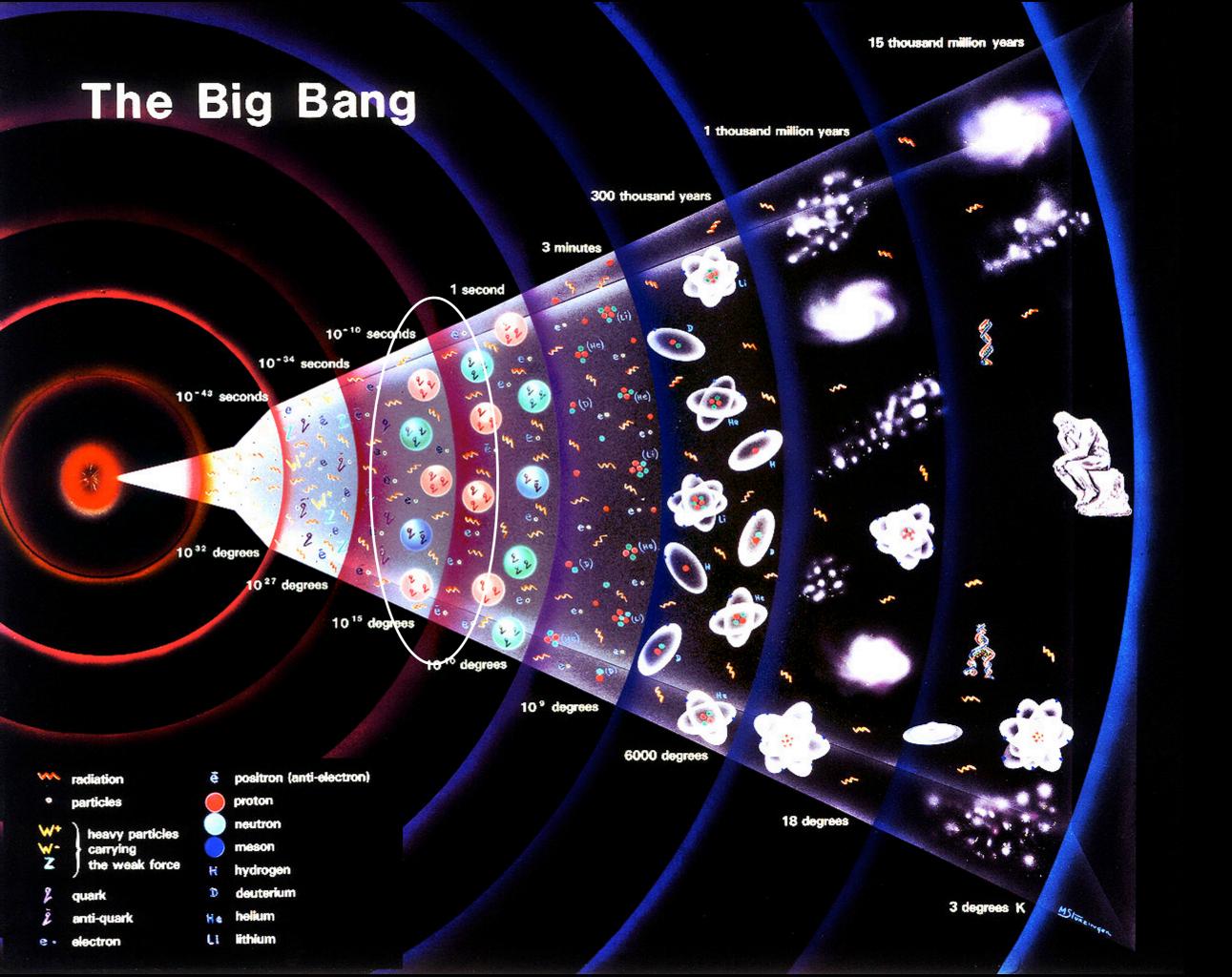
DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.94.111601 PACS numbers: 11.10.Wx, 04.70.Dy, 11.25.Tq, 47.75.+f

Details aside, this paper makes a calculation about RHIC physics using a 10 dimensional black hole and gets a meaningful result about its viscosity...

Lower Viscosity Bound



A perfect liquid is impossible - but is RHIC the most perfect?



So what have we found at RHIC?

We thought it would be a gas of quarks & gluons, or more like a plasma



What a difference a year can make!



What difference can a year make?



We don't get many chances to think about what we do

Nor do we get many chances to try and describe what we do for a wider audience

InterAction collaboration, a consortium of the public affairs departments of physics labs worldwide, decided that they could reveal the creative energy of physicists from all over the world by using the power and immediacy of the internet

"web log" → "blog"



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Brookhaven



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Stamping Out Ignorance...

June 02, 2005

QGP on CD

I have mentioned the RHIC "Whitepapers" in previous posts, mainly since their public availability was associated with a major press release just this past April. What I hadn't appreciated was that we'd get a nice CD out of the bargain, almost free of charge, with renderings of our iconic event displays.



This is great. I've always dreamed of releasing a CD...but I never thought I'd have to share the credit with 1000 other scientists!

June 02, 2005 at 01:37 PM | Permalink | Comments (0)



Who knows what one of us will come up with on a sunny day on the beach in 2005?







BNL has been taking an active role in the World Year of Physics 2005, with lectures and events all year...

